NOTES.

Lord Lister has been elected a foreign associate of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., has been elected a correspondant of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Prof. L. Cremona, of Rome, Prof. Ray Lankester, and M. Alexander Karpinsky, of the Institute of Mines of St. Petersburg, have been elected Associates of the Belgian Academy of Sciences.

We regret to see the announcement of the death of Sir John Struthers, Emeritus professor of anatomy in Aberdeen University, at seventy-six years of age.

The Belgian Royal Academy has awarded prizes of 600 francs to M. Georges Clautriau, of Brussels, for his memoir on the macro- and micro-chemistry of digestion in carnivorous plants, and to Prof. L. Cuénot, of Nancy, for his essay on the excretory organs of Mollusca.

Replying in the House of Commons on Monday to a question upon the preservation of rare animals in Africa, Mr. Brodrick said: "Steps have already been taken to guard against undue destruction of wild animals by the issue of game regulations, and we are in communication with the German Government as to collective action. It is proposed to hold an international conference in London in the spring."

A prize of 500 francs, founded by Augustin-Pyramus de Candolle for the best monograph on a genus or family of plants, is offered in competition by the Société de physique e d'histoire naturelle de Genève. The monographs may be composed in Latin, French, German, Italian or English, and must be sent to M. Pictet, the president of the Society, before January 15, 1900. Members of the Society are not permitted to compete.

At a meeting of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, held on February 16, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Council desires to again express its sympathy with the objects of the Decimal Association, believing that by their adoption the interests of commerce and industry throughout the United Kingdom will be much benefited." All the leading Trades Unions in Great Britain strongly support the movement for the adoption of the metric weights and measures by this country, and on two occasions at the Congress of Trades Unions resolutions in favour of this reform were unanimously passed.

A recently issued number of the *Nouvelles Archives* of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris contains a full description, accompanied by coloured figures, of a very remarkable new monkey lately discovered by the French missionaries in Eastern Tibet, and proposed to be named *Rhinopithecus bieti*, after Mgr. Biet, the head of the Mission. It inhabits the western slope of the chain of mountains which separates the valley of the Mekong from that of the Yang-tze, in the district of Tsékou, where it is known to the natives as the *Tchru-tchra*, or "snow-monkey." This is the third species of monkey now known to inhabit high altitudes in Eastern Tibet.

During the last week or ten days the weather over the British Isles has partaken both of winter and summer, the nights being characterised by sharp frost, while the days have been bright and warm. From about February 19 an anti-cyclone has enveloped most of the country and the greater part of Western Europe. The early mornings especially have been densely foggy in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; the day temperature in the screen has reached 55°, while at night the sheltered thermometer has fallen to 22°. No rain has been recorded over a large part of England since February 15, and in the *Daily Weather Report* issued by the Meteorological Council on February 27 the unusual occurrence was recorded of the absence of rain over the whole of Western Europe, between Bodö, within the Arctic circle, and Lisbon.

The British Fire Prevention Committee, the establishment of which was the outcome of the Paris Charity Bazaar and Cripplegate fires, has now become a fully incorporated scientific society under the special sanction of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Robert J. Aley contributes to the *Proceedings* of the Indiana Academy of Science (1897) a list of seventy-one collinear sets of points connected with the geometry of the triangle, with references for proofs to well-known text-books. The list should prove useful for purposes of reference.

In the *Atti dei Lincei*, viii. 1, 2, Signor P. Pizzetti contributes two notes on the intensity of gravity on Mont Blanc. The values for *g* observed on the slopes on the mountain lead the author to conclude that the attraction of the mountain is only to a small extent compensated for by deficiencies in internal mass. Such deficiencies cannot be much below those represented by a stratum of 1000 metres thickness. At Chamounix, on the other hand, the deficiency seems to be far smaller.

We learn from the *Pioneer Mail* that preparations for the introduction of the electric light into Calcutta are going on apace. Mains are being laid, and the central station, where fifteen hundred horse-power will be employed in generating the current, is approaching completion. The dynamos will shortly be running, and the current available for the supply of private houses; so that electric fans driven by the current will soon replace the coughing, slumbering punkah coolie. The engines which are being set up will be entirely devoted to the production of the electric light and the driving of electric fans, a further installation being contemplated for the trams when these come to be driven by electricity.

It has been resolved that the memorial to the late Prof. Coats, of Glasgow University, shall take the form of a University prize or scholarship in connection with pathology. To carry out this a sum of at least 1200*l.* will be required. Circulars are being issued calling for subscriptions, which will be received and acknowledged by Dr. David Newman, honorary secretary, 18 Woodside Place, Glasgow, or Mr. James J. MacLehose, honorary treasurer, 61 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Numerous friends of the late Prof. Kanthack have expressed the wish that his work should be commemorated in some suitable way. It is proposed to raise a fund, the interest of which shall be devoted to the use of Mrs. Kanthack during her life, whilst the capital amount can eventually be employed in founding some permanent memorial to the late Dr. Kanthack. All who desire to contribute to the fund are requested to send subscriptions to Dr. J. H. Drysdale, 25 Welbeck Street, London, W.

Referring to the late Dr. Alexandre Laboulbène, professor of the history of medicine in the University of Paris, who died recently at the age of seventy-three, the *British Medical Journal* remarks that he had won great distinction as a pathologist and an entomologist before he was appointed to the chair which he occupied for the last twenty years of his life. He was the author of a large number of papers on pathological and entomological subjects, presented not only to the Académie de Médecine, but to the Société de Biologie, the Société Anatomique, and the Société Entomologique de France. Prof. Laboulbène was president of the Académie de Médecine in 1893.

The Association of American Anatomists has accepted the propositions of the editors of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and have adopted the journal as the official organ of the Association. Dr. G. S. Huntington, professor of anatomy, Columbia University, New York City, has been nominated as the American editor. At the recent meeting of the Association, the president, Dr. Burt G. Wilder, discussed "Misapprehensions as to the Simplified Nomenclature." He urged especially a fuller recognition of what had been done by the English anatomists, Barclay, Owen, Pye-Smith and T. Jeffery Parker, and hoped the nomenclature of the future would be called the "Anglo-American."

We learn from the *American Naturalist* that the department of scientific investigation of the United States Fish Commission is being developed by Prof. Bumpus. The laboratory at Woods Holl is to be kept open throughout the year, and students are welcomed there at any time. The facilities of the various stations are placed at the command of those who wish embryological or other material. In the line of research, it is stated that the department has arrived at the conclusion that the late increase in the number of starfish in the oyster-beds of Southern New England, and especially in Narragansett Bay, is directly related to the capture of the menhaden and other fishes for the oil and fertiliser factories. These surface-feeding fishes formerly destroyed large numbers of starfish eggs and larvæ; but since they have been caught so persistently, the starfish have got the upper hand.

The first year of the marine biological station at Millport appears to have been a satisfactory one. The Committee of the Millport Marine Biological Association report good progress, not only in regard to the numbers who visited the Robertson Museum, and to the degree in which the facilities afforded by the laboratory were utilised by scientific workers, but also in regard to the measure of public support accorded to the scheme. There were over 8000 visitors to the museum during the past year, and tables in the laboratory were utilised for terms varying from a week to a month on thirty-eight different occasions. While the Committee have reason to be gratified with the present degree of equipment of the station, and with the facilities it affords for biological work, they recognise that, in order to take full advantage of the surrounding sea area, and to bring the station into line with the best-equipped institutions elsewhere, some considerable additions were still required. It is hoped that as the station becomes better known its complete equipment will follow. It would be extremely gratifying to the Committee were this end accomplished before the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow in 1901.

To afford the members of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the opportunity of cultivating an interest in photography and microscopy, with especial reference to the branches of photographic optics and mechanics, photo-micrography, photochemistry, and their manifold applications to the various branches of the arts and manufactures, a photographic and microscopic branch of the Chemical Section is being organised. Of interest in connection with this movement, is the fact that the Chemical Section of the Institute has lately become the residuary legatee of the large and valuable accumulation of scientific books and physical and chemical apparatus of the late Mr. Mathew Carey Lea.

The historical sketch of the first federated institute, which included mining engineers from all parts of the world, given by Mr. Bennett H. Brough in a paper read before the Institution of Mining Engineers, at the general meeting held on February 22, is of interest to other societies besides that before which it was read. The original idea of forming such an institute is said by Mr. Brough to have been due to the distinguished Austrian mining engineer and metallurgist, Ignaz von Born. The society was established in 1787 under the name Societät der Bergbaukunde, and it was the prototype of the mining institutes of the present day. The object of the society was to afford a means of communication between mining engineers of all nationalities, on matters bearing upon the mining industry. Mining experts from all parts of Europe, and even from Mexico and South America, were enrolled as members. Only two volumes of *Transactions* were published, the first in 1789; and, probably owing to the death of von Born, which occurred at the age of forty-eight, at Vienna, on July 24, 1791, and to financial difficulties, the society soon came to an end.

At the meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on February 15, Mr. L. E. Levy exhibited and described the acid blast process invented by him to facilitate the etching of photochemical engravings. The invention consists essentially in the application of a spray of finely atomised etching liquid instead of the immersion bath at present in use, the spray being driven against the plate by a powerful blast of air from an air-compressor. Under the impulse of the blast the etching proceeds very rapidly. The heat evolved by the rapid chemical decomposition of the metal is absorbed by the expansion of the compressed air as it escapes into the etching compartment, and this results in keeping down the temperature of the plate and the etching liquid to a normal degree. As each succeeding globule of acid impinges on the metal in the direction in which the etching is required to proceed, the process can be continued to a depth beyond which the finer and closer lines of the design would become too frail to bear the strain of printing, and at that point the etching is stopped and the finer lines are protected by powdering in the usual way, after which the etching can be carried to the requisite depth. Attached to the etching box is a washing compartment, into which the plate carrier is slid when the etching liquid is to be washed away from the plate.

The committee appointed by the council of the Society of Arts to inquire into the requisite conditions of safety in acetylene gas generators, and to report on the various apparatus shown at the exhibition held at the Imperial Institute, has just published their results and conclusions. The committee classified the generators into three groups: (1) those in which the gas is generated by water being allowed to drip or flow on to the carbide; (2) those in which the water is allowed to rise in contact with the carbide, the rise being regulated by the increase of pressure in the generating chamber; (3) those in which the carbide drops into the water. These are again subdivided into—automatic generators, whose storage capacity is less than the total volume which the charge of carbide is capable of generating, and which, therefore, require automatic regulation; and non-automatic, whose holders can receive all the gas produced by the charge of carbide. It is concluded that the tests have clearly demonstrated that many types of acetylene gas apparatus can be so constructed as with ordinary precautions to be absolutely safe, and that lighting by acetylene need be no more fraught with danger than any other form of artificial lighting in general use. But though the committee consider acetylene gas to be safe when generated in a properly constructed apparatus outside the building to be lighted, and in accordance with the rules and suggestions contained in the report, they point out that the generation of gas within the house, and the use of hand lamps, cycle lamps, &c., is not unattended by danger, except in skilled hands.

The Trustees of the Indian Museum have just distributed an important memoir by Major A. Alcock, superintendent of the Museum, and professor of zoology in the Medical College, Calcutta, containing an account (with plates) of the deep-sea

Madreporaria collected by the Royal Indian Marine Survey ship *Investigator*. This is the first independent report upon a single group of the zoological collections made by the *Investigator*, and accumulated at the Indian Museum since 1885. It must, however, be remembered that the deep-sea dredging operations only form a small part of the work of the officers of the Marine Survey, rarely more than twenty deep-sea hauls being made in one year. Only the deep-sea Madreporaria dredged at a depth greater than 100 fathoms are included by Major Alcock in his memoir. In this collection there are only twenty-five species and fourteen genera. In the Indian Seas, "deep" forms of Madreporaria are found to occur in greatest abundance at a depth of between 400 and 600 fathoms, where the bottom temperature generally ranges from about 48° Fahr. to 44° Fahr. The sea in which corals were found in the greatest abundance and variety was the narrow basin between the Laccadive and Maldive Islands on the west, and the Malabar coast on the east. With regard to the geographical distribution of the corals, the lists of species prepared by Major Alcock show so many intimate affinities of the fauna of the Indian Seas and the North Atlantic fauna, that the conclusion is arrived at that there was formerly a direct sea connection between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the connection being by way of the Mediterranean.

Mr. John Wheldon, Great Queen Street, W.C., has issued a catalogue of scientific books and papers offered for sale by him.

Illustrations of the good work done at the Hull Botanical Laboratory (U.S.A.) are furnished by two papers, of which we have received reprints, from the *Botanical Gazette*—the effect of aqueous solutions on the germination of fungus-spores, by T. L. Stevens; and the life-history of *Lemna minor*, by Otis W. Caldwell.

The first part of the *Transactions* of the English Arboricultural Society for 1899 contains three papers on practical forestry: on the different methods adopted in the measurement of standing and felled timber, by Mr. T. Bright; on the planting, maintenance and management of a plantation for the first twenty-five years, by Mr. J. E. Dalgleish; and on the felling and barking of oak and larch timber, and the preparation of the bark, by Mr. A. J. Ross.

In the *Bulletin International* of the Academy of Sciences of Cracow for January 1899, we have a full German translation of the important paper by W. Rothert, to which we have already referred, on the structure of the vegetable cell-wall. He sums up the general results in the statement that a reduction of the typical structure may take place in two ways—either by the attachment of the thickening bands by their greatest breadth: in other words, the replacement of bordered by simple pits; or by the imperfect formation of the thickening bands, and in their looser arrangement.

The following items of information in regard to biological stations are taken from the *American Naturalist*:—The University of Indiana will locate its biological station this year at Warsaw, Ind.—Cornell University will maintain summer schools during the coming summer in botany, entomology, geology, and zoology.—The Natural History Society of St. Petersburg has established a biological station on the shores of Lake Bologoy.—It is under contemplation to establish a permanent biological station on the shore of Casco Bay (U.S.A.), which is remarkably rich in animal life.

In the *Journal* of the Royal Microscopical Society for February is an interesting paper by Mr. J. Newton Coombe, on the reproduction of diatoms, in which the author supports the view of Mr. George Murray, that certain diatoms may reproduce themselves, either by a rejuvenescence of the cell and the excretion of a new frustule within the parent, or by the formation, by division of the protoplasm, of a number of new individuals within the parent.—Mr. A. W. Waters contributes a paper on Bryozoa from Madeira.—In the summary of recent researches is a translation of Dr. H. Harting's highly technical paper on formulæ for small-apertured objectives; and one of a paper by Herr Karl Strehl on the theory of the microscope.

At the last meeting of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, some important additions were made to our knowledge of the morphology of the liver of higher Primates. It has always been rather a moot point whether the rather solid, slightly fissured liver of man and the anthropoid apes corresponds to the whole of the multilobulated liver of the lower Primates, or only to its central part. From the specimens and drawings of human fœtal and anthropoid livers, shown by Prof. Arthur Thomson, of Oxford, at the Anatomical Society, there can be no doubt that the liver of the higher Primates has been evolved out of the multilobulated organ of the lower Primates by a process of fusion. He was able to show that even in the liver of man there were always minute fissures on the under surface of the right lobe, indicating a more primitive form of lobulation, and which were much better represented in the liver of the gorilla. It is strange that the gorilla, which shows in so many points the nearest approach to man of all the anthropoids, should in this organ stand furthest away from him and approach the lower apes. According to Prof. Thomson, the liver of the gorilla is rather variable in its fissuring, and so is that of the orang. The anthropoids show every stage of the caudate lobe, intermediate to its development in ordinary monkeys and its vestigial state in man. On the other hand, Prof. Parsons and Dr. G. F. Rogers drew attention to abnormal fissuring and lobulation of the human liver that did not correspond to any forms found amongst the Primates.

According to Dr. Arthur Keith, the peculiar shape and structure of the human and anthropoid liver is an adaptation to erect posture. With the assumption of this posture by the higher Primates, all the organs of the abdominal cavity acquired a much more extensive fixation to the roof and posterior wall of that cavity. The liver no longer rested on the belly wall, as it does in the lower Primates, but was extensively fixed by its posterior surface to the back and roof of the abdominal cavity. The more extensive fixation of the liver led to the obliteration of its deep fissures. The fissures of the liver are certainly of physiological importance to the lower forms, for they allow the lobes of the liver to glide upon each other, and separate as that organ descends in inspiration.

At the meeting of the Anatomical Society already referred to, Mr. R. H. Burne communicated an account of the curious biliary net-work formed by the cystic and hepatic ducts of the common otter, shown by no other mammal, and which recalled the arrangement found in certain reptiles.

The third part of the "Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch in 1853–61," by Mr. W. P. Hiern, has been published by the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History). The volume contains descriptions of the natural orders of Dicotyledons from Dipsaceæ to Scrophulariaceæ. A short description of the Catalogue appeared in Nature of May 1897 (vol. lvi., p. 52).

A new edition—the fifteenth—of the volume on "Telegraphy," by Mr. W. H. Preece, C.B., F.R.S., and Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., in Longmans' Text-Book of Science Series, has just been published. The work originally appeared in 1876, but the advances since then have been so great that it has been reconstructed several times. The present edition contains a large amount of new information, and the whole work has been thoroughly revised.—In the new form in which Messrs. Henry Holt and Co. have published the fifth edition of Prof. Newell Martin's clearly-written work on "The Human Body," the book will probably meet with increased success. The work has been revised by Dr. George W. Fitz, and several chapters have been rewritten. The directions for demonstrations and experiments has been greatly enlarged and collected in an appendix. Many new illustrations have also been included. The volume is now published in the American Science Series, and it makes a text-book of convenient size on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.—A fifth edition of Marshall and Hurst's well-known and widely-used "Junior Course of Practical Zoology," revised by Mr. F. W. Gamble, has been published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. The plan of the work has not been changed, but the chapters on technique have been recast, and a few alterations and additions have been made.

OUR knowledge of the molecular weights of inorganic substances is in great part derived from the classical researches of Victor Meyer and his pupils on vapour densities at very high temperatures. A few determinations of the molecular weights of inorganic salts have also been made by the boiling-point method, the most interesting conclusion obtained in this way being that cuprous chloride and bromide are represented by the simple formulæ CuCl and CuBr. In the current number of the *Gazzetta Chimica Italiana* the problem is attacked by N. Castoro by the cryoscopic method. A satisfactory solvent was found in urethane, in which a considerable number of inorganic substances can be dissolved. The lowering of the melting point was determined for silver nitrate and the chlorides of mercury, cobalt, copper, cadmium, zinc, tin, and manganese. Of these, cupric and cobalt chlorides had the double formulæ Cu_2Cl_4 and Co_2Cl_4 quite clearly marked; manganese chloride showed some tendency to the formation of double molecules; whilst the remaining salts gave figures closely agreeing with those calculated on the assumption of the simple formulæ.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Long-tailed Marmot (*Arctomys caudatus*) from Gilghit, presented by Mr. A. H. McMahon; a Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*), European; a Virginian Eagle-Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) from North America, presented by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P.; two Common Herons (*Ardea cinerea*), European, presented by Mr. F. G. Bridgman; a Pale-headed Parrakeet (*Platycercus pallidiceps*), a Rose Hill Parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) from Australia, presented by Mr. W. F. Clayton; a Cockateel (*Calopsittacus novae-hollandiae*) from Australia, presented by Mr. Edward Hawkins; a Camboyan Turtle Dove (*Turtur senegalensis*) from Africa, presented by Mr. D. Seth-Smith; a Common Paradoxure (*Paradoxurus niger*) from India, presented by Mr. W. O. Sheppard; a Brazilian Tortoise (*Testudo tabulata*) from South America, presented by Mr. John Gordon; a Great Eagle Owl (*Bubo maximus*), European; two Black-backed Piping Crows (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), four Laughing Kingfishers (*Dacelo gigantea*), two Black Swans (*Cygnus atratus*) from Australia, deposited; two Yellow Conures (*Conurus solstitialis*) from Guiana, purchased.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH:—

March 3. 12h. 21m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
3. 13h. 5m. to 14h. 2m. Occultation of the star B.A.C. 5254 (mag. 5·4) by the moon.
6. 9h. 10m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
March 15. Venus. Illuminated portion of disc 0·644.
Apparent diameter 18″·2.
Mars. Illuminated portion of disc 0·922.
Apparent diameter 9″·7.
Jupiter. Apparent Polar diameter 38″·9.
16. Saturn. ,, ,, 15·4.
Outer minor axis of outer ring 17″·34.
20. 5h. 32m. to 6h. 50m. Occultation of 56 Geminorum (mag. 5) by the moon.
20. 8h. 50m. to 9h. 59m. Occultation of 61 Geminorum (mag. 5·7) by the moon.
20. 8h. Sun enters Aries. Spring commences.
24. 9h. 48m. to 10h. 47m. Transit of Jupiter's Sat. III.
24. 11h. Mercury at greatest elongation, 18° 36′ East.
25. 16h. 52m. to 17h. 45m. Occultation of *e* Leonis (mag. 5·1) by the moon.
26. 10h. 52m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
27. 10h. to 10h. 56m. Occultation of DM – 10°, 3570 (mag. 6) by the moon.
28. 9h. 57m. to 10h. 49m. Occultation of 83 Virginis (mag. 5·8) by the moon.
30. 11h. 59m. to 12h. 40m. Occultation of DM – 22°, 3989 (mag. 6) by the moon.
31. 13h. 11m. to 14h. 10m. Transit of Jupiter's Sat. III.

Mercury will be very favourably displayed as an evening star from about March 17 to 27. The times of his setting and the intervals by which he follows sunset are as under:—

1899	Sunset		Mercury sets		Interval	
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
March 17	6	6	7	38	1	32
18	6	7	7	45	1	38
19	6	9	7	51	1	42
20	6	10	7	56	1	46
21	6	12	8	1	1	49
22	6	14	8	5	1	51
23	6	15	8	9	1	54
24	6	17	8	12	1	55
25	6	19	8	14	1	55
26	6	20	8	15	1	55
27	6	22	8	16	1	54

NEW NEBULÆ.—We learn from *Harvard College Observatory Circular*, No. 38, that Dr. De Lisle Stewart, who is in charge of the Bruce photographic telescope, has found recently an interesting group of nebulæ, hitherto unknown, on plates taken October 14 and October 20, 1898.

Comparison examinations of both plates show the presence on each of forty-six objects, which are given in a table showing their coordinates and a short description of each. The group is situated within the limits of right ascension 3h. 10m. to 3h. 50m (1900), and declination – 49° 50′ to – 53° 40′ (1900).

Of the whole group only two are identical with the nebulæ given in Dreyer's New General Catalogue, viz. N.G.C. 1311 and N.G.C. 1356. Four of the new nebulæ appear to be distinctly spiral. One is described as having a "bright elongated centre, and others as faint nebulous wisps in ellipses or spirals." Three are nebulous stars surrounded by nebulosity.

NEBULOSITIES OF THE PLEIADES.—For several years there has been some controversy between various authorities as to the real or spurious nature of certain wisp-like forms which are obtained on plates exposed on the region surrounding this star cluster. Prof. Barnard maintains that the appearances are due to real nebulosity, and supports his case by showing identical forms on various plates taken with widely different lenses and with varying exposures; while Dr. Roberts, who cannot find these markings on his plates, attributes them to surface markings due to sky glare or defects of the plates. Mr. H. C. Wilson, of Goodsell Observatory, Minn., supports Prof. Barnard's case by an article in *Popular Astronomy*, vol. vii. No. 2 (February), which he illustrates with three photographs of the region taken by himself. Two of these were taken with a camera of about 36 inches equivalent focus, the objective being a quadruplet six inches in diameter. One of the plates was taken in October 1894, with an exposure of 11h. 15m., the other in November 1898, with an exposure of 5h. 35m. The regions of nebulosity to which he draws attention are quite easily seen on the reproduction, lying chiefly to the north-east of the star cluster, and the boundaries of the hazy masses are exactly